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## FRENCH COMMUNISTS PREMIERSHIP IN NEW GOVERNMENT SOCIALISTS TEND TO KEEP IN THE BACKGROUND

### TWO PARTIES ONE VOTE SHORT OF ABSOLUTE MAJORITY

PARIS, NOV. 17.  
THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY TO  
DAY PUBLICLY CLAIMED THE RIGHT TO  
PREMIERSHIP IN THE NEW FRENCH GOV-  
ERNMENT.

The claim, which was put forward in more  
general terms last week, was to-day made specifically  
in a letter addressed by the Communist Party to the  
National Council of Socialists which met in Paris  
to-day in private, to consider its position in relation  
to the formation of the new Government.

The letter says: "As you have had occasion to point  
out previously it is the right of the Party having the largest  
number of votes and seats to assume the premiership in the  
Government."

"The Communist Party claims  
this responsibility, which has  
been clearly assigned to it by  
universal suffrage."

"If our two parties are in agree-  
ment it will be impossible for any-  
body to counteract the will of the  
electorate and to prevent the forma-  
tion of a Government of the  
Democratic Union presided over by  
a Communist."

The letter points out that in the  
new Assembly, the Communists and  
Socialists, with a number of over-  
seas territories, of whom one can  
be assured that their votes will  
always conform to the interests of  
the Democratic Union, together are only one  
vote short of an absolute majority.

It continues that they do not wish  
to exclude "any Republican col-  
laboration" but merely wish to  
point out that the Communist and Socialist  
Parties have sufficient power in the  
Assembly "to form a solid Republi-  
can majority for a government  
presided over by a most qualified  
representative of the most im-  
portant party in the National As-  
sembly."

The Communist letter proposes a  
joint meeting with the Socialists  
firstly to ensure the formation of  
"an underground Social Gov-  
ernment of Democratic Union" and  
secondly to draw up the govern-  
mental programme of "national  
recovery."

## WELLES ATTACKS U.S. TRUSTEESHIP STAND

Washington, Nov. 17.  
Former Under Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles, in a  
radio address, to-day said Russia's stand on the international  
trusteeship question has placed her in a strong moral position  
while the United States' declaration of policy on former  
Japanese mandated islands showed lack of enlightened moral  
leadership.

He said the dispute of trusteeship  
was the gravest development which  
has so far appeared in the United  
Nations Assembly. The  
dispute had arisen from two  
reasons. Firstly, failure of the  
Great Powers to reach an agree-  
ment before the end of the war upon  
a basis for problems which could  
not be settled save through their co-  
operation, and, secondly, the chap-  
ter of the United Nations Charter  
dealing with trusteeships constituted  
a badly and vaguely written com-  
promise which left unsettled many  
problems which could far more  
readily be solved than now.

Mr. Welles said he believed what  
clearly was intended by the United  
Nations was the establishment with-  
out any delay whatever of an inter-  
national trusteeship system, of an  
international trusteeship council and  
early assumption by the United  
Nations through those agencies of  
full responsibility for the welfare of  
all the millions of dependent peoples  
living in mandated territories.

"The exceedingly serious situa-  
tion with which we now are con-  
fronted arises from the fact that  
this Government once more has  
failed to assert any enlightened  
moral leadership, with regard to  
the issues which arise," Mr. Welles  
said.

He added that the United States  
proposal for its control over Japan-  
ese mandated islands in the Pacific  
will meet with Russian opposition,  
and concluded: "Until trusteeship  
agreements are approved by the  
Assembly, an international trustee-  
ship council cannot be set up. In  
such an event, the United Nations  
can exercise no control whatever  
over the world's dependent peoples.  
The peoples involved thus are pre-  
vented from having any present  
hope of international guarantee for  
their eventual freedom or of any  
assurance that their welfare will be  
safeguarded. Under such conditions  
the maintenance of world peace is  
gravely threatened."—United Press.

## Big Arms Cache In Greek Factory

Athens, Nov. 17.  
The police disclosed to-day  
that 40,000 kilos of ammunition  
and arms, including 200 machine-  
guns in perfect condition, was  
discovered in a Piræus engine  
factory warehouse.

Maroz Tzakas, owner of the fac-  
tory, claimed that he bought the  
material after approval from the  
War Ministry and that it was to be  
used as raw material. However,  
in the fact that the machine-guns as  
well as the rifles were found to be  
ready for firing investigation was  
being pursued. Some arrests have  
already been made.

One Police termed Tzakas as a  
"nationalist," meaning anti-Com-  
munist.—United Press.

Greek Rebels' Swoop  
A new swoop by Greek mountain  
rebels and an all-night battle for  
an outpost were reported last night  
by Dimitri Vourdoumbas, Greek Under-  
Secretary of War, on his return to  
Athens from Macedonia.

The clash occurred near the vil-  
lage of Arkhangelos in the same  
area as Skra, many of whose in-  
habitants are alleged to have been  
killed in a previous attack.

After a sharp fight with about 700  
armed men Greek troops recaptured  
Skra but clashes were reported to  
be continuing around Mount Skra.—  
Reuter.

Rebel Stronghold Cleaned Up  
Athens, Nov. 17.  
A rebel stronghold on Mount Ossa  
has been cleaned up by a Greek  
Alpine brigade, according to the  
Greek news agency here to-night.

About 100 rebels were put out of  
action and 600 of them, pressed on  
all sides, surrendered.—Reuter.

Cypriots Cheered  
Athens, Nov. 17.  
A huge crowd outside Piræus  
harbour to-day cheered and chanted  
"We want union" when Bishop Leon-  
tios of Paphos, acting archbishop of  
Cyprus, arrived here to lead a dele-  
gation of Cypriots to London, where  
they intend to submit to the British  
Government a request for the union  
of the island with Greece.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 17.  
The Exchange Telegraph reported  
from Athens to-day that unofficial  
sources said 58 bandits had been  
killed in an engagement in the  
village of Krikoukka, Grevena, in  
western Macedonia.

The agency said several wounded  
survivors of the Skra attack last  
Thursday by a party of the  
"Zacharides Brigade" had been  
taken to Salonika where they said the  
bandits tortured them when they  
refused to embrace Communism.  
Many of the wounded were  
reported to have died as a  
result of torture.—United Press.

Cyprus-Greece Union  
London, Nov. 17.  
The Cypriot delegation will remain  
in Athens until December 9 for its  
discussions of plans for the union of  
Cyprus with Greece, the Exchange  
Telegraph reported to-day.

The agency dispatch said the Cy-  
priots had pro-  
posed to Cypriot organisations in Athens,  
in Athens until December 9 for its  
discussions of plans for the union of  
Cyprus with Greece, the Exchange  
Telegraph reported to-day.

United Nations.—United Press.

## Nehru And Wavell Disagreement?

New Delhi, Nov. 17.  
Reliable political sources said  
to-night that a disagreement  
had arisen between Viceroy  
Lord Wavell and Vice President  
of the Council Pandit Nehru  
over the calling of the Constitu-  
ent Assembly which is  
scheduled to meet on December 9.

The sources said it was expected  
that the matter would be discussed  
on Tuesday or Wednesday when the  
Viceroy returns from a tour of the  
frontier provinces.

It was understood that arrange-  
ments had been made to send invita-  
tions to members of the Constituent  
Assembly but that Lord Wavell had  
instructed his constitutional adviser  
not to issue the invitations just yet.  
Reliable sources said Nehru had  
dispatched a long protest to the  
Viceroy.—United Press.

## CLAIM Catholic Bishops Attack Soviet Totalitarianism

Washington, Nov. 17.  
Catholic bishops of the United  
States declared yesterday that Soviet  
totalitarianism is delaying peace and  
that the USSR is guilty of cruel  
violation of human rights.

The charge was made in a state-  
ment signed by members of the  
Administrative Board of the National  
Catholic Welfare Conference.

The statement asserted that until  
nations agree basically on the rights  
of the dignity of man as individuals  
there can be no way out of the  
confusion and conflict which block  
the road to real peace.

Charging that agreements for  
safeguarding the basic human rights  
have been violated unilaterally in  
some instances and total communists  
made in others, the statement con-  
tinued: "Throughout the war the  
battle cry was defence of native  
freedom against Nazi and Fascist  
totalitarianism. The aftermath of  
war has revealed victorious Soviet  
totalitarianism to be no less  
aggressive against these freedoms in  
the countries it occupied."

The bishops pleaded for the  
repatriation of enemy war prisoners,  
human treatment of displaced persons  
and an end to the ruthless herding of  
uprooted people. They called on  
the victors to continue relief work  
until the danger of widespread  
starvation and diseases is gone.—  
United Press.

Throughout the war our battlecry  
was defence of native freedoms  
against Nazi and Fascist totalitar-  
ianism. The aftermath of the war  
has revealed that the victorious

## SPAIN-PARIS EXPRESS DERAILED

Paris, Nov. 17.  
The Paris Express from Hendaye,  
on the Spanish border, was derailed  
this afternoon several miles south  
of Bordeaux in the second French rail  
accident in a week.

Reports from Bordeaux stated that  
only one passenger was seriously in-  
jured though several suffered from  
concussion.

Eight carriages jumped the rails  
and both the down and up lines were  
blocked.—Reuter.

Soviet totalitarianism is no less  
aggressive against these freedoms in  
the countries it has occupied," the  
statement says.

The statement went on to say  
peace-making countries on funda-  
mental issues had led to "tolerance of  
shocking aggression."

It went on to attack what it de-  
scribed as the uprooting of whole  
populations in Eastern Europe, re-  
ferring particularly to the expul-  
sion of the Sudeten Germans by  
Czechoslovakia.

"We boast of democracy," it said,  
"but in this translocation of peo-  
ples we have perhaps unwittingly  
allowed ourselves to be influenced  
by the herd theory of thoughtless  
totalitarian philosophy. Reports  
of the deportation of thousands  
in the areas of Soviet aggression to  
remote and inhospitable regions,  
just because they cannot subscribe  
to Communism, tell of a cruel viola-  
tion of human rights."—United Press.

Stepinac Trial  
London, Nov. 17.  
Archbishop Stepinac, head of the Serbian Orthodox  
Church in the United States and  
Canada, stated in an interview that  
the trial of Monsignor Stepinac,  
Roman Catholic Archbishop of  
Zagreb, was "frankly unjust" and  
constitutes a direct attack by Rus-  
sian Communism against the tradi-  
tion of the Church.—The Vatican  
Radio reported to-day.

The Radio also quoted the  
Orthodox Archbishop as saying that  
Monsignor Stepinac's trial was held  
in a political atmosphere and had  
no other aim than to separate the  
Catholic Church in Croatia from its  
head in the Vatican.

Archbishop Stepinac added it  
was clearly evident that Marshal  
Tito was preparing proceedings  
against the Metropolitan of the  
Orthodox Church in Yugoslavia  
which, the Radio said, was the  
strongest religious group in Yugo-  
Slavia after the Catholic Church.—  
Reuter.

## ANGLO-SWISS MONETARY AGREEMENT

London, Nov. 17.  
The Anglo-Swiss talks on the  
operation of the monetary agreement  
between the two countries and the  
probable trend of payments between  
Switzerland and the sterling area  
have now ended with an understand-  
ing on currency problems; the Treas-  
ury announced to-day.—Reuter.

## WEST COAST SHIPPING STRIKE ENDS

San Francisco, Nov. 17.  
The 48-day-old West Coast  
shipping strike ended to-day  
when the strikers, operators  
and Government negotiating  
committee announced a tenta-  
tive agreement had been reached  
on the disputes.—United Press.

Coal Strike Threat  
Washington, Nov. 17.  
The United States Government,  
threatened with a coal strike on  
Thursday, to-day ordered that  
notices be posted at all 3,300 mines  
under its control notifying miners  
of its intention to "keep the mines  
open regardless of any action" taken  
by the miners' leader, Mr. John L.  
Lewis.

President Truman announced on  
Friday that Mr. Lewis, President of  
the United Mine Workers Federation,  
had rejected the proposal for a strike  
between owners and miners  
and had notified the Government  
that he was terminating the Union's  
present wage contract with the  
Government at 5 a.m. GMT on  
November 21. This meant a strike  
by 400,000 mine-workers.

The Government claimed that  
Mr. Lewis' projected action was  
"illegal" and it was said yesterday  
that he would be liable to a year's  
imprisonment, or a fine of \$5,000,  
or both, if he ordered his Union  
members out of pits.

Coal shipments to Europe would  
be cut off immediately if the strike  
materialised, it was stated, and plans  
to expedite shipments during this  
month and the next would have to  
be scrapped.—Reuter.

## Ancient Cars In Run To Brighton

London, Nov. 17.  
One hundred and thirty-seven  
cars, each more than forty years  
old, to-day rattled and awayed  
along the seventy miles of road  
from London to Brighton, on the  
south coast.

They were taking part in the first  
annual veteran car run to be held  
since 1938, but to-day they were also  
celebrating the fiftieth anniversary  
of repeal of the law which com-  
pelled every car on the roads of  
Britain to be preceded by a man  
carrying a red flag of warning.

Despite the cold morning, all the  
cars got away to a good start, and  
they kept strictly to schedule work-  
ing out according to the age of the  
car and calling for average speeds  
ranging from ten to eighteen miles  
per hour.

Many of the cars, whose aggregate  
age totalled more than 6,000 years,  
have been found during the war.  
One which had stood in a field for  
years, had a tree growing through  
it, which had to be cut down before  
the car could be moved.

Another, built in 1903, was de-  
scribed as still capable of well over  
sixty-five miles per hour.

Seventy-five finished the course  
in a gale and heavy rain-conditions  
which proved too much for the  
rest of the competitors. Most cars  
were open models. Two of the  
oldest cars in run were a Leon  
Bolton and a Thornycroft steam  
car, both 1898 models, and they  
finished without mishap.—Reuter.

## "Rebels" Not To Censure Govt.

London, Nov. 17.  
On the eve of the British  
House of Commons debate  
initiated by 68 Socialist members  
in criticism of the Government's  
foreign policy Mr. R. K. Zillman,  
one of the signatories to the  
amendment to the King's speech,  
told a meeting at Newcastle to-  
night that "so-called rebels"  
are not going to vote any censure  
of the Government."

He did not say if any of the  
signatories to the amendment would  
go into the Lobby to-morrow to vote  
against the Government.

Prime Minister Attlee will speak  
in the debate to ensure the strongest  
support of Foreign Minister Bevin.  
Mr. Tom O'Brien, a Socialist mem-  
ber, said to-day that "the dauntless  
attack on Mr. Bevin" was "bitterly  
resented by an overwhelming ma-  
jority of Trade Unionists in Britain."

"We do not want an 'affaire  
Valence' in Britain," he said.—  
Reuter.

## World Grain Hold-Up On Point Of Collapse?

### ENCOURAGING FACTS ABOUT U.S., CANADIAN AND ARGENTINE CROPS

London, Nov. 17.  
Sydney Gambrell, Reuter's City Editor, who  
to-day asserted that the world grain hold-up is on  
the point of collapse, to-night backed up his claim  
with a detailed analysis of the grain position in the  
United States, Canada and Argentina.

The first fact, Mr. Gambrell said, is that the United States  
export programme of 400 million bushels of all grain this  
season is officially described as the minimum.

Even so, the programme is  
comparable with that of last  
year and is far larger than of  
any other year in American  
history. About three-quarters of  
it is still to come, but there is  
every reason for confidence that  
it will come and indeed now is  
coming far easier than last year.

Secondly, United States official  
reports that total supply for food for  
animals is the largest on record and  
could support more livestock than  
are likely to be fed.

Thirdly, the official forecast of a  
carry-over of 253 million bushels  
of wheat is more than Britain's  
consumption for the whole year  
and equals the average carry-over  
of the decade 1932 to 1941 when  
recurrent glut led to recurrent inter-  
national conferences on what to do  
with the surplus.

Winter Wheat Crop  
Fourthly, the American crop of  
winter wheat—the world's biggest  
single wheat crop—is in good to ex-  
cellent condition with vital moisture  
supply the best for several years.  
The United States Government an-  
nounced this last Wednesday.

Fifthly, the Government, which  
has already bought more than half  
of all the wheat needed for its full  
season's exports up to June 30,  
1947, has been able to buy wheat  
twice as fast in the last three weeks  
as during September and October.  
This is the most striking contrast to  
last season when the United States  
Government's purchases were in  
constant arrears.

Sixthly, the phenomenal new  
maize crop, supplying cheaper animal  
food than wheat, should lower still  
further the consumption of wheat  
inside the United States, which be-  
lieved the maize crop had already  
dropped to about 15 per cent less  
than in the corresponding quarter  
of last season. If so, there will be  
that much more wheat for export  
or carry-over.

Canadian Carry-over  
But Canada, too, now has more  
wheat available for export and carry-  
over than she exported between this  
date last year and the end of  
the season.

She intends to raise the carry-over  
from last season's 70 million bushels  
to 85 million bushels, but may recom-  
sider this which would be grossly  
unbusinesslike on a falling market.

Canada aligns her export prices to  
all countries, except Britain, with  
those ruling in the United States. She  
is now getting 224 cents per bushel,  
while Chicago wheat for July delivery  
is quoted below 175 cents.

Also, contrary to popular impres-  
sion this year's carry-over of 70  
million bushels is not irreducible  
minimum. In 1937 and 1938 the  
carry-overs were 37 and 25 million  
bushels, respectively.

The joker, however, may prove to  
be Argentina. There are strong in-  
dications that within the next very  
few weeks the world will be remind-  
ed that Argentina is normally the  
world's biggest exporter of grain and  
that Argentina wants to sell and has  
the grains to sell.—Reuter.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.  
After 14 hours of the strictest  
examination afforded to troops  
arriving in Britain from overseas,  
the last contingent of General  
Anders' Polish Army to come from  
Italy were cleared through military  
security offices at Liverpool to-day.  
—Reuter.

## CHINESE BAN ON MOTOR CAR IMPORTS

Nanking, Nov. 18.  
New export and import regulations effective to-day  
banned the import into China of automobiles with seven  
passenger capacity or less whose net fob price to the dealer  
exceeds US\$1,200.

The importation of asparagus,  
abalone, birds nests, caviare, bi-  
cuits, confectionery, and sharks  
fins was also banned.

Women will have to search for  
local products to replace imported  
beauty aids, since the regulations  
ban import of manicure sets, powder  
puffs, combs, brushes, knitted silk,  
silk, rayon, perfumes and cosmetics.  
Other items banned included  
plastic handbags and raincoats which  
are currently in fashion, real or  
cultured pearls, curios, antiques,  
lacquerware, damascene ware, natu-

Some goods may be imported with-  
out licence—personal gifts and  
samples without commercial value,  
provided the value of such goods  
does not exceed US\$50 and are not  
intended for sale.  
However, the exemption does not  
apply to goods whose import is  
banned.—United Press.



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## LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By T. Welding)

The five-day working week for the cotton industry which will benefit more than 230,000 operatives will come into force on December 20. The United Textile Factory Workers' Association had asked for a 43 1/4 hour week as a first step toward one of 40 hours, and a compromise was reached by fixing the working week at 45 hours.

This latest concession will be a boon to the workers, most of whom are women, for it will mean that for the first time in the history of the trade there will be no work on Saturday morning. Thousands of women operatives have had to leave their young children in mill nurseries, often until Saturday evening, because after finishing work at mid-day the afternoon has had to be spent rushing around to do their week's shopping. Now they will be able to have their children with them at home from Friday evening until Monday morning.

Mr James Bottomley, a Labour member of the Salford City Council and owner of a cotton mill in the town, has been page one news lately. He has just returned from Moscow after completing a deal for the purchase of £1,000,000 (a million) worth of Russian cotton. Very few people knew the secret of his mission to Moscow, where he was sent by the Cotton Control to negotiate this deal. It is thought in the trade that one effect of the deal will be to steady prices for the huge quantities which Lancashire must continue to buy from America, India, Egypt and Empire countries.

**Dangerous Buildings**  
Following the recent fatalities caused by the collapse of a bomb-damaged building in the city, the Liverpool City Council has approved a scheme to speed up demolition of dangerous buildings. In the meantime, steps are to be taken to fence derelict houses and other premises to prevent children getting into them. It is estimated there are more than 10,000 buildings in the city in a dangerous condition. House building in most of the larger cities and towns in Lancashire is on the increase. In the Merseyside big progress has been made, and since the first month of the year (Sept. 1, 1945), Liverpool has completed 135 permanent houses, 620 pre-fabricated houses, and has restored 200 bomb-damaged houses. Boodle has put up 425 pre-fabs, Birkenhead 337, Wallasey 72, Crosby 68 and Robinson 27. In addition private builders have completed a total of 351 houses in the six districts.

Blackpool has become a big centre for the manufacture of aluminium houses costing £1,000 each. They are being turned out at the Squires Gate Airport Works by Vickers Armstrongs. The Ministry of Supply, directly responsible for the production of these houses, is aiming at a national production rate by the peak period next February of 1,200 aluminium houses a week. Each of the five factories is expected to construct a new house every twelve minutes.

**Amalgamation?**  
There is a distinct possibility that Manchester and Salford will amalgamate. The latest move has come from Alderman J. Park, a former Mayor of Salford, and the suggestion has been well supported in both councils. A joint approach will be made to the Boundary Commission. If accomplished,

## REORGANISATION OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS

The Army Council has decided that the old system of Infantry Regiments having one Regular Battalion always at home and one overseas is too rigid for modern conditions.

In order to gain the required flexibility without sacrificing deep-rooted regimental traditions it has been decided to form five groups of Regiments with territorial or traditional connections. Each group will be a self-contained Corps, and although every battalion and regiment will retain its separate identity, officers and men will be liable to transfer from one to another within a group.

In these days of armoured and Airborne Divisions, we shall not need so many Regular Battalions as before the war. Reduction will be made by introducing a system of suspended animation which means that a battalion will be relegated to reserve for a time and will have no officers or men on the strength. Each Battalion will in turn do a period of foreign service, then period at home followed by a period of "suspended animation."

Organisation of the Infantry training establishments is also to be brought into line with the new policy. County Primary Training Centres are to be formed at all pre-war regimental Depots and men called up to the Army will generally receive six weeks basic training at the P.T.C. in their home county. When a recruit for Infantry has finished his basic training he will pass to Infantry training centre for specialised instruction in Infantry weapons, tactics, etc. There will be an ITC to serve each group of Regiments and they will be organised on the basis of one regimental training company for each Regiment in the group. It would be a great loss if the "cloven hoof" which has been built up between County Regiments and Counties were broken and to preserve it there will be a small Regimental Depot Party at each of the County Primary Training Centres. Besides keeping contact with the Territorial Army and the civil side of the County, they will look after the colours and property of Battalions in "suspended animation." This reorganisation is to be started almost immediately.

The new compact city would have a population of more than 750,000 people.

Manchester will be a city without entertainments Christmas day, it having been agreed not to open any of the 300 cinemas, so that the staffs can have a holiday.

Councillor G. Wilson, mayor-elect of Morecambe, is being bitterly attacked by the town clergy because he has chosen a music-hall instead of a church for the mayoral service.

Councillor Wilson chose a music-hall because a greater number of people can attend the service.

Eccles is to spend £1,195,707 on building 974 houses and 30 bungalows between 1947-49.

Col. Sir Wm. Coates, chairman of the First Lancashire Territorial and Air Force Association, who has been associated with the voluntary armed forces for 60 years, has resigned to make room for a younger man.

Councillor Hugh Lee, Lord Mayor of Manchester, at a colourful ceremony, presented the Freedom of the City to the Manchester Regiment.

Agreement has been reached for the Isle of Man to buy its mountains from the British Government. The price has not been fixed.

## "This Freedom" For The Regiment

(By Richard Elley)

**TO dispel illusions:** The Honorary Freedom of a city conferred on a regiment does not mean that members of the regiment get free beer or cinema tickets or immunity from arrest or rate-collectors. What it does mean is that the city has conferred on the regiment the highest honour that a city or borough can bestow on anyone under the terms of Local Government Acts which allow councils to admit to Honorary Freedom persons of distinction or persons who have rendered eminent service to the borough.

Whether or not the Honorary Freedom entitles a regiment to march through the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed is a question to which nobody seems able to give a definite answer; not even custom gives a hard and fast ruling.

Certain units may march through the City of London in this way and probably this privilege originated in the 17th Century when the Lord Mayor's permission was obtained to recruit in the City and recruit was done by marching through with flags flying, drums beating and bayonets fixed to attract attention. But London, where the Lord Mayor takes precedence over everyone except the Sovereign in his own City limits, is different. In 1709 a Guards detachment marched through the City without getting permission and the Lord Mayor protested; the Secretary-at-War promised it should not happen again and that the officer responsible "shall have my opinion." There is no record of any other town ever having protested over an incident which must have happened many times, nor of any apologies.

**SOME** local government authorities believe they have the right to grant this privilege, however. The Town Clerk of Bodmin, which gave its Freedom to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, says "It is generally considered that the granting of such honour entitles the Regiment to march through the town with bayonets fixed."

A similar opinion is maintained by the action of the City and County of Lincoln, which granted the 10th Replacement Depot, U.S. Army, the "right, title, privilege, honour and distinction" of marching through the city with bands playing, colours flying and bayonets fixed, and that of Colchester which gave the same prerogative, with the omission of the words "right, title, privilege, honour and distinction" to the Essex Regiment. In neither of these cases, however, is the word "Freedom" mentioned in connection with the ceremony.

On the other hand, Cambridge recently granted the Honorary Freedom to the Cambridgeshire Regiment without any mention of bayonets. The Town Clerk's comment being: "Who is to stop the King's men from marching through the town with bayonets fixed? Our policemen?"

**LEGAL** or customary, unofficial or unprecedented, once a municipality considers it has given a regiment the right to march through its streets with bayonets fixed, it likes to see the regiment doing it. When the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who had accepted the honour from Inniskilling, marched through the town without bayonets fixed and the rest, the Council immediately sent a strong protest and a request that they should take ad-

vantage of their privilege in future, which should serve as a warning to CO's that the honour is not lightly given.

The significance of the honour is that it establishes or strengthens one of those nebulous bonds, like affiliation between ships and regiments, which sometimes, especially in war, suddenly become surprisingly concrete. Many soldiers and sailors have benefited materially from the fact that towns have "adopted" their units.

The actual ceremony of the bestowal makes a big day for both town and regiment. Local notables who have worn uniform since 1910 suddenly appear in tunics that have grown too tight or too loose, with stiff breeches and highly polished leggings and Sam Browns. The Lord Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants turn out in khaki with their shiny badges of rank. The Town Clerk puts on wig and gown. Aldermen don their best red robes and cocked hats. The Town Sergeant and the Mace Bearer and other municipal functionaries become resplendent in blue and red and gold with medals shining on their breasts.

In the Council Chamber there is scurrying and some heart-burning as the indices invited to the ceremony sort themselves out into those who are to sit in the gallery and the privileged few who will sit in the main body of the hall.

When the Council is settled in and the Mayor has taken his (or her) seat, flanked by the Lord Lieutenant and the Colonel of the Regiment, the Town Clerk reads the motion to confer the honour. It is proposed and seconded by senior members of the Council and duly carried unanimously. If it is a Freedom, the Colonel of the Regiment signs the Roll of Freedom and the special meeting of the Council is over.

Outside, meanwhile, preparations for the more public side of the event are in full swing. On the town square a colour-party of the regiment is forming up, backed by representatives of the battalions ex-Servicemen with medals on their jackets, Home Guards and members of affiliated units of the Army Cadet Force. The town band and any available regimental bands are in attendance.

The Mayor or the Colonel of the Regiment reads the resolution that has just been passed by the Council; the Mayor hands the Colonel a scroll containing the Deed of Freedom; there are speeches, emphasising the links between town and the regiment; perhaps there is a hymn and a blessing by the Bishop of the Diocese or two regimental chaplains; then bayonets are fixed, a band strikes up and the regiment marches past the Mayor.

When the Cambridgeshire Regiment received the Honorary Freedom of Cambridge, circumstances had shorn the ceremony of some of its trappings, but on the

## WHEN SOLDIERS ARE TRIED BY CIVIL COURTS

Important information about the trial of soldiers by civil courts or courts-martial was furnished in the House of Commons recently by the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Bellenger) in answer to a question from Mr. Hector Hughes, who asked if he would take steps to ensure that in peace time soldiers accused of offences other than military offences shall be tried by civil courts with the consequent right of appeal.

Mr. Bellenger, replying said: "The existing law and practice already ensure this to a very large extent. The provision to Section 41 of the Army Act requires that certain major criminal offences, namely, treason, murder, manslaughter, treason-felony, or rape, if committed by a soldier, must be tried by a civil court; if the offence is committed in the United Kingdom, if one of these offences is committed by a soldier in peace-time overseas, it must be tried by a civil court, if there is one competent to try it within a hundred miles."

"In the case of other criminal offences committed by soldiers at places within the jurisdiction of a civil court, the civil courts and courts-martial have concurrent jurisdiction. In this country instructions have already been issued to ensure that such offences, if committed as they usually are by a soldier when he is not in barracks or on duty, are tried as a rule by the civil courts, especially when the offence affects the person or property of a civilian. The decision as to whether a soldier shall be brought before a civil court rests ordinarily with the Chief Officer of Police and the Adjutant-General, who are expressly forbidden to make representations to the civil court with a view to the alleged offender being dealt with by a Service tribunal."

"The practice overseas is substantially the same, but it must be realised that troops are sometimes stationed in places where there are no civil courts under British judges available to try such offences."

## DREAD DISEASE HITS HORSES

**Encephalomyelitis**—sleeping sickness of horses—is widespread in interior British Columbia, reaching an epidemic stage, comparable with 1931-32.

Dr W. R. Gunn, livestock commissioner with the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, made this report recently.

West Summerland has asked for compulsory vaccination of horses. There are a number of cases at Kamloops, Merritt, Ashcroft, Clinton and West Creston.

Dr Gunn urged horse owners to vaccinate against the disease, not only to protect their horses but also to protect human beings. In the last outbreak, several cases of humans contracting the disease were reported, and in one case the patient died.

human side there was nothing lacking.

The Cambridgeshires are Territorials with a history that starts in 1702 and though they are officially part of the Corps of the Suffolk Regiment they like to emphasise that they are really independent and one of the oldest Territorial regiments. There were two battalions of them when World War II broke out and they both went to Singapore where they were the last to leave the island. Then for three and a half years they were in the bag, working on the notorious Siam Railway. Only half of them came home. Today the regiment is "in suspended animation," waiting for the Territorial Army to take its new shape.

With the regiment having no official activities to keep its demobilised men together and with those still mobilised scattered among other units, it was not easy for the Cambridgeshires to put up a big show. But somehow Cambridgeshires, some in, some out of uniform, turned up in strength. They were needed by a line of past commanders of the regiment that went almost unbroken back to the day in 1908 when the Cambridgeshires ceased to be Volunteers and became Territorials. Among them was a veteran of nearly 90 who wore his Lieutenant-Colonel's insignia on his sleeve; another was the Brigadier-General who commanded the Cambridgeshires in their famous assault on the Schwaben Redoubt in World War I.

Up on the tower of Great St. Mary's, overlooking the Guildhall, flew the flag of the Cambridgeshires carried in battle at Singapore and kept concealed by a hundred devices from their Japanese captors for three and a half years.

For the hundreds of Cambridge folk who lined the square, this was a family affair. It did not matter that the parade lacked the precision of Wellington Barracks, that berets were mixed with side-hats and peaked caps, that there were no geometrical rows of bayonets—for these were their own men who had fought gallantly and suffered gallantly. It was the men they were honouring and the men who were their pride. This was no mere military display.

And as they marched past to the drums and bugles of the bands—the serving Cambridgeshires a little raggedly, for they had no chance to rehearse; the older veterans stuffy, some on crutches, some trying to swing artificial arms; the cadets with the springiness of youths who they marched past a young DAPM who had brought along Military Policemen for the ceremony, suddenly said in a loud voice: "I'm a Cambridgeshire, too. I was with

## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1—Present  
2—Talk shy  
3—Lounge  
4—Find  
5—Alternating  
6—Current action  
7—A number  
8—Late humorist  
9—Credit (abbr.)  
10—Exhausted  
11—Over  
12—London district  
13—Friend (abbr.)  
14—Indications  
15—Roman bronze  
16—Atlantic country  
17—Fifteen  
18—Writing tablet  
19—Sunbeam  
20—Obscured  
21—Voice range  
22—Cave  
23—Circus  
24—Man's name  
25—Liberate  
26—Yes vote  
27—Doe  
28—Liberate  
29—Greek letter  
30—Dish in  
31—Tulip  
32—Tulip  
33—One who betters  
34—Sittings  
35—Fishes

**DOWN**  
1—Gulled  
2—Old Testament  
3—Dionan's first name  
4—Born  
5—Good judgment  
6—Wall covering  
7—Long pole  
8—Blind card  
9—Tentative  
10—Eggs  
11—The Devil  
12—Good love  
13—Famed sleep  
14—Dance king  
15—Diving device  
16—Writing stone  
17—The wall  
18—Look over  
19—Ship  
20—Time of year  
21—Edge of dream  
22—Garden path  
23—Small drink  
24—Make speech  
25—More unusual  
26—False  
27—Midnight  
28—Cooking stick  
29—Bridge  
30—Garden tool  
31—Early stage of mental  
32—In direction of  
33—Divinity degree

Drawn by United Picture Syndicate, Inc.

## NANCY As Loud as You Like

HEY, JOE—I WANT YA TO HEAR TH' LATEST SONG I WROTE

OKAY—BUT NOT HERE

LET'S GO TO THAT LOT BEHIND THE POLICE STATION

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The defenders lost three tricks, rather absurd in view of the four-trick deficit that could have been incurred on either two clubs or two diamonds. The point was that East sensed the situation and acted accordingly.

West led the heart-king, but when East played the deuce West shifted properly to a diamond. Dummy ducked, East won with the queen and other trump lead through the ace. West obliged and when dummy again played low, East took his king and knocked out the diamond ace.

As may be seen, the declarer was now in a highly unenviable position—not that his scandal had been any better at the very start. For want of a better play he led the club king from dummy—and West took the trick.

Now, convinced that East had the spade ace but unwilling to play him for the jack as well, West led the ace and eight of hearts. South gratefully ruffed and cashed four club tricks, going down only one.

West insisted that East was marked with four clubs for his double, which meant that South had a singleton. It would have been far wiser, however, to let South win one club trick, to be sure that dummy could never be put in again!

## By Ernie Bushmiller

TRAFFIC SIGN DEPT.

OKAY—GO AHEAD

LEAVE TURN NO PARKING NO U-TURN

KEEP RIGHT



## Five Years Needed To Raise Sunken Japanese Ships

Hiroshima, Nov. 16. The Japanese Maritime Bureau reported to-day that salvage operations have begun on warships and other vessels sunk in the Japanese inland sea but estimated it will take five years to complete the raising of the sunken ships in the area.

The announcement said 126 warships, 62 merchantmen, 170 motor auxiliary vessels and 162 smaller craft are submerged in the vicinity of Kure between Southern Honshu and Shikoku around the inland sea.

The figure includes Japanese warships sunk by aerial attacks before engaging in naval battles. In the Shimonoseki area facing the Korean Straits 1,287 ships are on the bottom representing a total of 640,478 tons.

The salvage operations on the ships lying between Honshu and Kyushu are reported to be progressing favourably.—United Press.

## COCOA SMUGGLING

### British Customs On Lookout For Illicit Traffickers

London, Nov. 17. Police and customs officers on the British South coast are to-day on the lookout for smugglers taking cocoa—unrationed in Britain throughout the war—to the Continent where it is finding ready buyers in the Black Market. France and Norway are the chief countries where cocoa is being sold and returning travellers say that in France it can easily be exchanged for brandy or wristlet watches and even expensive perfumes.

Although cocoa is unrationed in Britain, it is now in very short supply and the latest figures show that British West Africa, where more than 50 per cent of the world's cocoa beans are grown, is 60,000 tons down this year.—Reuter.

## TAIWAN'S SUGAR BOOM

Taipei, Nov. 17. The sugar industry of Taiwan province (Formosa) which is China's biggest sugar producing centre, is heading for a considerable boom as a result of the formation of the Chinese-American Sugar Industry Research Group for improving the quality of the island's sugar cane.

The establishment of the Research Group, suggested by the United States Agriculture Department, was recently approved by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The group consists of three American and one Chinese experts in the sugar industry.

Mr. I. W. Brandes, of the U.S. Agriculture Department, who arrived in Shanghai on November 11, heads the group. The other two American members are expected to arrive here from Hawaii shortly.—Central News.

## NOTICE

### BUILDING FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.  
4th Floor, Hong Kong.

# THE GRAVEYARD OF HITLER'S AMBITIONS

(By Peter Lovegrove)

THE conception is growing, as the details of World War II begin to fade out of clear memory, that the great achievements of the Red Army were due largely to overwhelming superiority in numbers and to the fact that they were able to withstand the very hard weather conditions of their homeland better than the Germans.

Facile generalisations are never more than half-truths. One of the best examples of the fallacy of the above theory is undoubtedly the defence and relief of Stalingrad, liberated by the great offensive the fourth anniversary of which we celebrated to-day.

This great Russian victory, which will find a place in history and was in fact only the prelude to more astonishing successes, was not due to either of these factors.

On the contrary, it was won against attacks of unprecedented weight and ferocity; won through superlative courage, highly efficient planning, a high degree of secrecy in preparation and perfect timing.

Though very different in execution, it had many points in common with the battle of El Alamein, which preceded it by a bare month. It occurred at the extreme limit of the enemy's advance; it followed a similar period of disaster and stubborn last-ditch stand; the enemy was also taken completely by surprise; and its results marked the turning point in the fortunes of the Red Army.

As in Africa, the Germans never recovered from their staggering reverse between the Don and Volga rivers.

The German Advance. It was the second year of war in the Soviet Union. During the first summer the Germans had achieved huge territorial gains—they had isolated Leningrad, got to within a few miles of Moscow, taken Kharkov, one of the chief cities of the Ukraine, over-ran the Crimea—but failed to destroy the Russian armies.

In 1942, they changed their tactics. Hitler's strategy was to attack by political means. Instead of attacking all along the front, they launched a very highly concentrated attack along 120 to 140 miles of front in the South which though it would not destroy the main Russian armies, was intended to bring about the "moral collapse" of the fighting men and the working population.

Their primary objective was the capture of the Don basin triangle—Rostov-Voronezh-Samara—each side of which is about 200 miles as the crow flies. Once this had been accomplished, they proposed to make destructive drives by strong mobile columns in two directions: left to the Caspian Sea, the Russian military-economic system by cutting all communications between Moscow, the Volga (4,000 miles waterway vital for the transport of oil supplies to other sectors of the huge front), and the Urals, to which many of the factories of central and southern Russia had been moved; and right, through northern Caucasus and by political means to the oil fields near the Caspian Sea.

According to Hitler's time-table, the Wehrmacht would be in Stalingrad by the middle of July, and the subsequent drives were to be completed by the beginning of September.

The Great Adventure. THE great adventure opened on June 28. The hammer blow was delivered by three armies (the 2nd, 4th and 17th) each supported by night bombers and "storm" (SS) divisions, representing some 40 German infantry divisions, 20 armoured, Hungarian and Italian formations, 18 Panzer divisions and eight motorised divisions. None of these formations was up to test strength in manpower, but by increasing the number of automatic weapons and the quality of the armour, it was considered that the power at least had been kept up. A formidable force was backed up by 2,000 planes and Kichoten's 8th Air Assault Corps to act as "advance" artillery for the spearhead troops.

Quick results were obtained in dry and open country which favoured the German tanks, and by July 7, the German army entered Voronezh, then, however, the German came up against strong resistance when they tried to enter the city. They were quite unable to form a bridgehead of sufficient size across

the Don to allow the deployment of large forces.

Further south the Russians, acting on the principle that it would be unwise to try and hold everywhere, evacuated the Rostov area, rich in coal mines and wheatfields on July 27 (more precipitately actually than had been intended, in fact which cost Voroshilov, his command), and retired fighting stubbornly all the way to Stalingrad. Once again, they were putting into practice one of the immutable of Russian warfare; fighting with ground, as Peter the Great had done in 1708 against the Swedes, and Kutusov against Napoleon in 1812.

A Model City

SO determined were our Allies' rear-guard actions that the Germans were well behind on their original time-table, and it was only on August 9 that they reached the outskirts of Stalingrad. Their drive to the Caucasus, however, went much more smoothly at first.

Stalingrad, third largest industrial city in the Soviet Union, bore no resemblance to the wooden-hutted town of 1941. It was born in 1927 under the first Five-Year Plan and covered a long, narrow area along the western bank of the Volga of close on 40 miles. Its modern workers' flats and community centres, modern factories, theatres and museums, broad tree-lined streets and fine open squares and parks, were the pride of the Russians. It had less than five universities and 21 technical colleges.

Its part in the industrial scheme was to produce, agricultural machines, lorries and motor cars, and before the war its Red October works and Tractor plant, alleged to be the largest project of its kind in the world, turned out 60,000 vehicles a year. Its oil refineries and sawmills were no less important; over 30 million tons of goods passed along its broad waterway every year; while vast irrigation plans were being put into effect, and a canal to link the Volga with the Don, and thereby the Black Sea, was under construction.

Last-Ditch Stand

IT took the Germans another ten days to fight their way past the strong points in the suburbs while the strong points in the city—and the gun batteries on the east bank of the river, transforming the work of fifteen years into heaps of ruins and rubble. A particularly vicious battle on August 23 was followed by the dropping of incendiary bombs, announcing the dropping of the Wehrmacht would take over the city within 48 hours. Hitler himself promised publicly that "Stalingrad will fall," a refrain which the German population was to hear frequently in the weeks that followed.

However, the invaders found themselves up against the most fanatical resistance of the whole war. Our Allies were determined to prevent the Germans from getting across the Volga and into the city. A yield more than one step at a time. The Germans found themselves committed to a nightmarish war of attrition and savage street fighting, and could only progress yard-by-yard, street by street, house by house, even flat by flat. Every face of the city was a mine of fire, every house a machine gun or a sniper; even bomb craters in roadways were used in this fantastic struggle. Every possible weapon was used—dive bombers, tanks, light and heavy artillery, mortars, grenades and a variety of small arms, 150-mm guns, anti-aircraft guns, and even anti-aircraft guns lowered until parallel with the ground, tackled Panzers at 500 yards' range. Once the Germans achieved a real breakthrough and gained a footing in the factory area, the workers scrambled into the tanks which the Germans had been repairing and drove them out to engage the enemy, holding the break until Red Army reinforcements were brought up a few hours later. The quality of the fighting was reflected in such official communications as this: "Red Army men have occupied flats Nos. 5, 14 and 128 in the apartment block at No. 27 Orskanskaya Street. The Germans still hold two flats on the ground floor and one on the third."

Total Resistance

AND resistance was total. Every factory that was still standing went on turning out and repairing tanks and guns; many inhabitants, who refused to leave the city, went to ground in caves built in the cliff-like sides of the river, and played their part in the general defence.

The Germans reinforced in September, tried hard to snatch a victory with fierce assaults; each brought them a few more yards of ruins, but they suffered exceptionally heavy losses, and with their troops morally and physically exhausted, German G.I.s eventually announced that they had obtained their "peace object," and that the rest of the city would be laid waste.

grandiose objects they had set themselves had nowhere been achieved; they were pegged down in Voronezh and Stalingrad, which they had intended using as starting-points for fresh drives, and even their Caucasus drive had been halted 100 miles from the Caspian Sea.

The Germans intended to use the coming winter for rest and reorganisation. For reasons of prestige, Hitler would not withdraw his concentrated salient to a shorter and less exposed winter position. No doubt his military advisers found reasons to feel secure; they had a large army in and around the city, the Volga was frozen across, and a hard knock and were pressed back to the banks of the Volga, and even before the river froze traffic across it would be difficult owing to floating blocks of ice. Troops guarding the flanks were mostly satellite formations, of dubious quality, but for several weeks Russian counter-attacks had been going on fruitlessly on the sides of the salient, and all had been contained.

Light Counter-Attacks

THE lightness of these counter-attacks were no doubt intended to lull the Germans into a false sense of security. For while the tower of Nazi youth was waning in its career, the Russian counter-attacks for a mighty Russian counter-attack had been going on unobserved. The Russian High Command did not allow Stalingrad's prolonged agony to interfere with its plan, and all the time reserves were being concentrated under cover of darkness and in great secrecy to the north and south of the German salient.

The Russian plan was simple: firstly, two simultaneous outflanking movements aiming to encircle the enemy in the city, and cut his two main ways of escape. Secondly, to break the ring from outside. The first required months of preparation, precise staff work, complete secrecy of movement and perfect timing.

Success at Alamein and the landings in North Africa assisted our allies in two respects: many Luftwaffe squadrons set for the mid-air fighting and reinforcements, used to relieve the tired troops were diverted to the south of France and Italy to meet a possible threat there.

The Russian slow was stuck four years ago to-day. As Alamein did, it took the enemy completely by surprise, and on the first day of the fighting a 20-mile gap was opened in the Rumanian lines on the left flank. The Russians poured across the Don bend and amazed the world by advancing over 40 miles against strong opposition in 48 hours. The right flank achieved similarly spectacular results: both railways were cut on the third day; contact was made with the Red troops defending what was left of Stalingrad by the fifth day; and the two armies had linked up before the end of the month. The tables had been turned with a lightning stroke, and the Germans suddenly found themselves from besiegers to beleagued, with communications maintained very precariously by transport planes.

Germans Doomed

A RELIEF force numbering 150,000 men, containing some of the best units in the Wehrmacht, was hastily assembled and thrown into battle in mid-December. After a violent battle lasting two days, its drive was broken, leaving the Stalingrad Germans firmly encircled and doomed. Everywhere, satellite troops were being broken up, and the whole of the German southern front was ruptured before the end of the year. In less than six weeks, the enemy lost more than 300,000 men, over 2,000 tanks, 4,000 guns and about 10,000 lorries. 40 enemy divisions (six of the Panzers) had been completely routed; remnants of another 20 were besieged in Stalingrad, and 20 more were on the risk of being isolated south of Rostov. This represented three quarters of the satellite forces operating in Russia and a quarter of the German land forces.

In the New Year, the Russians proceeded to liquidate the Stalingrad "pocket," where the enemy were running short of food and suffering from epidemics. But the Germans

## Why Most People Have Minor Deformities

Seventy per cent of the people in the United States are deformed because they don't eat or sleep properly according to Dr Nathan D. Mininberg.

He said the other 30 per cent were normal or had deformities over which they had no control, a United Press message states.

Dr Mininberg, a manufacturer of equipment to correct acquired deformities, recently addressed the annual convention of the National Haldreaders and Cosmetologists Association.

His idea of a deformed person is anyone whose body is out of line because of elongated or underdeveloped arms or legs, tilted or stooped shoulders or enlarged jaws. "They may not seem like much, but actually they can cause serious complications," he said.

He said a study of deformed persons had revealed that most people use only one side of their bodies most of the time.

"They think the other side is there just for balance or decoration, I guess, because it is hardly ever used," he said. "As a result they have one lit or arm longer than the other and tilted heads and shoulders."

Dr Mininberg said persons who chew with only one side of their jaws usually end up with the arm and leg on that side longer than on the other. Their faces are fuller on that side and the unused part is underdeveloped.

"It affects the sight and hearing muscles on the unused side, as well as muscles the full length of the body," he explained.

"It interferes with circulation and digestion and is likely to have crippling effects during old age."

The same thing goes for sleeping, he said. Most people sleep on one side, preventing the other side from developing, he explained, while others get stoop-shouldered from doubling-up their bodies in bed.

Golfers, carpenters and violin players also deform themselves, because they use one side of their bodies too much and the other side hardly at all.

"People must train themselves to vary their movements," Dr Mininberg advised. "The deformities they develop through ignorance and habit can have serious results."

## ITALIAN SHIPS

New York, Nov. 16. The U.S. Government to-day formally turned over to the Italian Government the luxury liner Vulcania which Italy surrendered to the United States under the armistice terms.

Her sister ship, the Saturnia, now in Brooklyn Yard, will be handed back next week. Both the ships, used throughout the war as troop transports, will now resume the passenger service between New York and the Mediterranean pending the ships' final attribution by the peace treaty.

With the recovery of the two liners Italy now has 600,000 tons compared with 350,000 tons pre-war.—United Press.

## POLISH ELECTIONS

Nanking, Nov. 16. Poland will hold a general election on January 19, next year, it was learned from diplomatic circles here last night.—Central News.

fought on stubbornly if hopelessly, broken into small groups and pounded mercilessly, until the final curtain was drawn on February 2, 1943, with Field Marshal von Paulus surrendering together with 23 other generals, 250,000 officers and a few thousand men—all that remained of a German Army group which had numbered between 200,000 and 250,000 men.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Oh, I can't get out today or tomorrow—George finally found time to take a week's vacation which he is spending

SHOWING TO-DAY **LAUREL & HARDY** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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**HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO**  
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AN M-G-M'S FASCINATING MELODRAMA PICTURE

IMMUNOLOGY PROFESSOR ON EUROPEAN TOUR  
Cleveland, Nov. 16. Dr. E. C. Ecker, professor of immunology at Western Reserve University, has left for Europe to bacteriology at three or more European universities. Dr. Ecker will lecture at the University of Madrid, University of Ghent, Belgium, and at one or possibly two universities in the Netherlands. Born in Holland, Dr. Ecker received his early education there, but did his post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and in Switzerland.

**ORIENTAL**  
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.30-9.30 P.M.  
A VERY EXCITING-THRILLING MYSTERY PICTURE!

"THE RETURN OF CHANDU" (THE MAGICIAN)  
Featuring DELA LUGOSI MARIA ALBA



